

Attractive Dress Goods
are not always as difficult to find as
Attractive Prices
Rarest of all is the combination.
Beauty With Economy
Have not these (this week's arrivals) double
attractiveness?
IMPORTED—
Mohair Glace 55c a yard
Melange Broche 75c a yard
Lace Cheviots 90c a yard
Silk and Wool Fashions \$1.25 a yard
AMERICAN—
Wool Cheviots 35c a yard
Mohair Cheviots 45c a yard
Lace Cheviots 55c a yard
Silk and Wool Fashions 75c a yard
to 50 inches width. Style, beauty and
neatness.

Specials for Saturday
Foster's genuine Kid Gloves, fitted to
the hand, a pair \$1.00
1 1/2 button Kid Gloves 75c
Ladies' pure Silk Vests, low neck and
sleeves; 1.25 85c
Ladies' Hermodor dye black Cotton
Hose, 25c 15c
25c quality, a pair 25c

L. S. Ayres & Co.
Baldwin
Pianos
ARE
Strictly High Grade

We solicit for them the critical
examination of the musical profes-
sion and the public.

EVERY INSTRUMENT FULLY WARRANTED
Prices Low. Terms Reasonable.

D. H. Baldwin & Co.,
96, 97 & 99 North Pennsylvania St.
Ask to hear the Aeolian.

ART EMPORIUM.
Telephone 500.

HIGH-CLASS PICTURES,
MIRRORS,
ARTISTIC NOVELTIES,
(Many inexpensive).

THE H. LIEBER COMPANY,
22 South Meridian St.

Dividends on Fully Paid Shares Promptly
Paid Semi-Annually.

All Certificates Guaranteed
By a Trust Company,
State Supervisor.

MONUMENT SAVINGS and
LOAN ASSOCIATION
Capital, \$1,000,000
HOME OFFICE, 27 WRIGHT BLOCK
Indianapolis, Ind.

DEFINITE CONTRACT.—A Definite Con-
tract is issued to every applicant for shares.
There are no "estimated" or "believe-
can-mature" figures given. All definite.
You get a certificate, in which the with-
drawal value of your shares for each month
are printed. You do not have to go to the
secretary or anyone else to find out the
value of your shares. It is all set out in
the certificate, and you know exactly
at any time what your money has earned
you. And if you borrow money of the as-
sociation you sign so many notes of a fixed
amount as one note payable each month
till all are paid—then the mortgage is dis-
charged. It is no "pig-in-poke" way of
doing business. It is DEFINITE. It is busi-
ness-like.

WALTER F. COX, President.
FRENCH J. COX, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. CHURCHMAN, Treasurer.
HENRY F. STEVENSON, Secretary.
When you write, mention this paper.

THE GLOVE STORE, 10 E. WASHINGTON ST.

Richer's
Are selling a fine Kid Glove for Ladies. They are
made extra strong. They have been reduced from
\$1.25 to only
\$1 a Pair.

WATKINS' NEW PITCHER.

Jacob Weiner is a Left-Hander from
Burlington, Ia.

Manager Watkins, of the Indianapolis
Baseball Club, has received the contract
of Jacob Weiner, a left-handed pitcher,
who comes here from Burlington, Ia. Mr.
Watkins thinks he will prove to be a very
valuable man.

The latest bulletin from President Young,
of the National Baseball League, gives the
following men signed, released and
claimed:

Contract-Signed, C. H. Peitz, P. H.
Ehret, Charles E. Miller.
Cleveland-Signed, C. H. Childs; released,
T. W. Griffith.
New York-Signed, L. S. German; terms
accepted, C. Flynn.
Des Moines-Signed, W. H. Greig, J. Par-
vis, H. Burrell, E. L. Letcher and E. F.
Moore.
Baltimore-Signed, William Rarr.
Rockford-Signed, William Holland and
R. H. Flaherty.
St. Louis-Signed, J. R. Rappold and S.
E. Samuels; terms accepted, J. T. Farred.
The following releases were announced:
Washington, J. Molewsky; Philadelphia,
Thomas E. Smith; Louisville, Bert Inks;
Quincy, E. F. Farvin.

A LIBEL SUIT AS A VALENTINE.

Miss Mayme Roberts Asks \$10,000 of
the Lebanon Pioneer.

Miss Mayme Roberts, an elocutionist,
whose home is in Indianapolis, through her
attorneys, Hord, Perkins & Miller, pre-
sented Ben F. McKee, editor and publisher
of the Lebanon Pioneer, with a valentine
yesterday morning in the form of a ten-
thousand-dollar libel suit. Miss Roberts
was at one time a resident of Boone coun-
ty, but moved to Indianapolis a few years ago.
An Indianapolis paper contained an article
Jan. 15 about a young lady named Mayme
Roberts, of this city, having been arrested
charged with obtaining money under false
pretenses. Editor McKee saw the article,
and, supposing it was the elocutionist,
commented on the arrest in such a manner as
to prompt Miss Roberts to bring suit. Mc-
Kee has employed counsel and will bitterly
contest the case.

A Sermon on a Postal Card.

A postal card was mailed at the postoffice
yesterday that contained a sermon of 10,250
words. It was written by Rev. Aaron Grady,
No. 58 South State street, and most of the
word was done at night. While it cannot be
read at all with the naked eye, by the aid
of a magnifying glass the writing becomes
very legible. Mr. Grady is over seventy
years of age.

A large variety of Tables.—Wm. L. Elder.

SIGNING THE PEECES

MARION COUNTY LEGISLATORS WILL
CONSIDER THEIR COURSE TO-DAY.

Manner in Which Chairman Gowdy
Suddenly Changed Front on the
Question Recalled.

OPINIONS OF MR. FILBECK

AND VIEWS OF SEVERAL INFLUEN-
TIAL PAPERS ON THE QUESTION.

Indicating that the Party is Not by
Any Means Unanimous in Support
of the State Committee.

The Marion county members of the Gen-
eral Assembly will meet some time to-day
to discuss the signing of the petition to
Governor Matthews that was prepared by
the Republican State central committee.
Those who have been seen are in favor of
signing it, but it was thought best to call
them all together for that purpose. Repre-
sentatives McGregor and Adams expressed
their willingness to sign the paper, but the
attitude of the other members is not
definitely known.

Ambrose Moore, committeeman for the
Ninth district, was at the Denison last
night. He had not yet presented his copy
of the petition to any member, but had ac-
cidentally met Representative Harris and
Senator Boyd of Hamilton county, and they
asked to sign the paper. Mr. Moore was
here on his way to see other members of
the Legislature. There have been no re-
ports received at the committee rooms from
any of the members, but none was ex-
pected before Sunday morning, when it is
believed they will all be here.

The Terre Haute Express calls attention
to the fact that Chairman Gowdy changed
his mind very suddenly after the decision
of the Supreme Court. That decision was
handed down Thursday, Jan. 30, and that
night Mr. Gowdy made the following state-
ment to the Journal:

"It is my personal opinion that the Re-
publicans will not bring suit to have the
apportionment act of 1885 declared uncon-
stitutional. If we are to elect a Legisla-
ture in November, under the act of 1885, we
are contentant of a United States Senator to
succeed D. W. Voorhees. In the Legisla-
ture of 1887 the Republicans had only nine
hold-over Senators whereas we now have
nineteen, which will give us a decided ma-
jority in that branch of the legislative body
in the next General Assembly.

"The legislative apportionment act of 1885
is a Democratic gerrymander, but we can
elect a Republican Legislature under it.
The first election under that act was in
1886, and in 1887, when General Harrison
was the Republican candidate for United
States Senator, the vote in the General As-
sembly was so close that the election was
in doubt for weeks. The former Labor Re-
presentatives controlled the situation. The
next time the vote was so close that the
one vote was in doubt, and the election
finally went to David Turpie.

"In 1888, when General Harrison canvassed
the State as a candidate for the United
States Senate, there was a general lack of
confidence among the Republicans. They
lost 90 per cent. of them believed that it
was impossible to carry the Legislature that
year, but the conditions are different now,
and instead of a lack of confidence the Re-
publicans of Indiana are unanimous in
belief that we will carry the State by a
large majority this fall.

"The true cause of the Democrats having a large
majority in the General Assembly in 1889,
and a still larger one in 1891, but in each of
those years they carried the Legislature by
usually large majorities. My private opinion
is that we will not bring suit. We are will-
ing to let the result in the next election on
the act of 1885."

The Express, after speaking of this inter-
view, says that within forty-eight hours
after the decision of the Supreme Court was
reached every Republican newspaper in the
State, presumably sent out by Mr. Gowdy,
urging them to advocate an attack on
the law of 1885, and to demand that the
Governor call a special session of the
Legislature. A part of that letter is as fol-
lows:

"The apportionment law of 1885 is clearly
unconstitutional, and would undoubtedly be
so declared if tested in the courts. Under
this law the Legislature is elected by a
Governor to call the Legislature to meet now,
and to demand that the Governor call a
special session of the Legislature. A part of that letter is as fol-
lows:

"The Governor should not be permitted to
shirk this imperative duty. And we hope
that you will urge him by repeated
editorials in your paper."

Indorsed the Committee's Action.
At a meeting of the Columbia Lincoln
League last night the following, prepared
by Secretary Joseph Popolino, was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Columbia Lincoln
League hereby indorses the action of the
Republican State committee in deciding to
attack the constitutionality of the apportion-
ment law of 1885."

REASONS WHY THE ACT OF 1885 SHOULD
Be Accepted by Republicans.

The act of 1885 is tangible, but if it is
swept away all that remains is intangible,
chaotic and indefinable. The condition of
a State compelled to acknowledge that it
has not had a competent Legislature for
forty or fifty years will be contemptible.

The situation of a State which cannot
produce from its two parties men of suf-
ficient influence and integrity to speak for
the people and lead them to a harmonious
election is deplorable. We will not admit
that Indiana is in such a condition or that
its parties cannot each furnish able and
disinterested men to speak for them.

Some of the Republican newspapers in
Indiana, presented a plan for attacking the
act of 1885, forcing the Governor to call the old
Legislature together and electing the legis-
lators to do certain things. It is a plan
that the Express cannot support. It is
contended that the Legislature under the
act of 1885 will be a Democratic leader,
and that the Governor will be a Republican
leader. Having failed to control the Legisla-
ture, the Governor would be forced to pro-
ceed to call the Legislature to meet now,
and the Legislature would be a Democratic
body. The situation would be a terrible one.
The Legislature would be a Democratic
body, and the Governor would be a Republi-
can leader. The situation would be a terri-
ble one. The Legislature would be a Demo-
cratic body, and the Governor would be a
Republican leader. The situation would be a
terrible one.

On the other hand, if the Governor
should call the Legislature to meet now,
and the Legislature would be a Democratic
body, and the Governor would be a Republi-
can leader. The situation would be a terri-
ble one. The Legislature would be a Demo-
cratic body, and the Governor would be a
Republican leader. The situation would be a
terrible one.

The Legislature is to be pledged to pass
a constitutional act. How will it know
what a constitutional act is? All the
acts that have been pronounced uncon-
stitutional were supposed to be constitutional
when they were passed, by either Demo-
crats or Republicans. Such a pledge is
valueless, because no man is proof until
they have been tested in the courts.

Let us trust the people of Indiana, refer
the whole matter to them and put the re-
sponsibility upon them. They can elect un-
der the present apportionment act of 1885,
which is already had opportunity to fore-
see, and call the Legislature to meet now,
and the Legislature would be a Democratic
body, and the Governor would be a Republi-
can leader. The situation would be a terri-
ble one.

Committeeman Filbeck's Views.

Terre Haute Express.
District Chairman Filbeck returned from
Indianapolis and had the following to say

regarding the proposed attack on the ap-
portionment act of 1885: "I do not know that I
ought to say much on this subject for, with
a view to the election of 1896, I am not
of this district my reasons for taking a
definite stand at the State committee meet-
ing. Before going to Indianapolis I had
given the question of attacking the 1885
apportionment considerable thought, both as
to its effect on the Republicans and as a
citizen having a right to peace and pros-
perity of our State. I felt convinced that
with our fair prospects for carrying the
State by a good majority this fall, and with
the title of nineteen Republican hold-over
Senators unopposed, the Democrats had
the chance on the Democratic and unfair ap-
portionment of 1885, admittedly unconstitutional
though it be. The Supreme Court, in its re-
cent decision, holding the acts of 1880 and
1885 unconstitutional, intimated also that
while the act of 1885 was unconstitutional,
yet it was the only one under which an elec-
tion could be held. This fall the Governor
has publicly declared he will, under no cir-
cumstances, convene the Legislature in ex-
tra session. And under these conditions
what was best to do? If the acts of 1885 and
1880 should be declared unconstitutional, after
being attacked by Republicans, the Govern-
or would be left without any apportionment under
which to elect a Legislature. It is well known
that putting Governor Matthews "in a hole"
for refusing to convene the Legisla-
ture, but it is not well known that the de-
termination, even after the overthrow of
these acts, would the Republican party be
held blamed for the state of affairs. It is
well known that the Republican party would
not, and for that reason I opposed the
proposal to attack the act of 1885. The State
committee, although of those who were de-
clared by the Supreme Court to be constitu-
tional among Republicans of Indiana will be op-
posed to this attack on our laws right on
the eve of the election.

"It is not impossible the Supreme Court
might take this condition of affairs in view
and refuse to take the case to the Supreme
Court, but it is not possible that the Govern-
or would justify itself in refusing to consider
the question at the time it is well known
that the nominations ought to be made. While
the Supreme Court, in its last decision, rose far
above party considerations, and the Demo-
crats of the State, in their determination, even
after the overthrow of these acts, would the
Republican party be held blamed for the state
of affairs. It is well known that the Republi-
can party would not, and for that reason I
opposed the proposal to attack the act of 1885.
The State committee, although of those who
were declared by the Supreme Court to be con-
stitutional among Republicans of Indiana will
be opposed to this attack on our laws right on
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"The Committee's Mistake.
Crawfordsville Journal.
In making a decision to attack the ap-
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mistake, perhaps, but a mistake nevertheless.
The Committee's mistake was in asking the
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begins by putting the Governor in a hole, and
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can or Democratic party. These voters do
not want to witness a return to the Demo-
cratic party, when a Lieutenant Governor
was unequaled by force."

COX, THE BROWNIE MAN

THE CREATOR OF MODERN DAY
NURSERY HEROES IN THE CITY.

Tells How He Happened to Stumble
Upon the Queer Little People—
Study of Folk Lore.

Mr. Palmer Cox, author and playwright,
famous friend of the brownies, arrived in
this city yesterday. He is here to make
the production of "Cox's Brownies" which
is booked for a week's engagement at En-
glish's Opera House, beginning next Mon-
day night. Mr. Cox is thoroughly wrapped
up in his "brownies," and spoke entertain-
ingly of them. He said that some people
were mistaken in the idea that the brownie
production is identical with the can-
tata produced here some time ago. This
idea is erroneous, he says, as the cantata
was written for children, while the stage
production is intended for the entertain-
ment of a sort of school enter-
tainment in all the leading cities of the
United States. Children were familiar with
the "brownies" from acquaintance with
Palmer Cox's stories, which had appeared
in the leading juvenile periodicals, and the
little ones took delight in assuming the
character of the queer little people de-
picted in the stories. A stage production
of the "brownies" was first suggested by
Mr. Cox by Malcolm Douglas, a dramatic
critic and talented musical composer,
who fancied there was a possibility of de-
veloping the central thought of the story
into a play, and he wrote to Mr. Cox, sug-
gesting that he dramatize his stories. The
present production is a result of this sug-
gestion and the subsequent collaboration.

Mr. Cox says he found great difficulty
in developing human interest in the "brown-
ies," that peculiar people is supposed to be
a race of males only, and, in order to be
successful, a theatrical production must
have women in the cast. He says the idea
of forming a union of fairies and brownies
occurred to him. He introduced fairies into
the play, making the king of the brownies
fall in love with the fairy queen. The
dragons, another separate race, are a crea-
tion of the author, and it would give to
the two little peoples undue power, and
they might ultimately reduce the demons to
subjugation. And here is where the dra-
matic interest of the story brought into
play.

Mr. Cox is full of mythological lore. He
has made a special study of the folklore
of the British Isles, and is able to give in
language the points that distinguish fairies,
brownies, elfs and gnomes from one an-
other. The brownies, he says, are a crea-
tion of the superstitious peasants of Scot-
land. They were supposed to live in a mis-
erable, dark, and gloomy place, and were
thought to be the souls of the dead. They
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